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3. One representative of the nearest agricultural machine station.
4. One representative of the producers' cooperative or state farm interested in the redistribution of farm land in the respective city or town.
5. A town clerk, or in cities an official of the city administration appointed by the President of the Executive Committee of the City Council.

If there are several producers' cooperatives operating in a city or town, each cooperative appoints a representative to the Redistribution Committee.

A person debarred from the DEFOSZ is disqualified from membership in the Redistribution Committee.

As soon as the Minister of Agriculture has issued a decree for the redistribution of farm land in a given locality, the president of the County Executive Committee appoints the chairman of the Redistribution Committee without delay.

An adequate number of specialists in land register work will be assigned to the Redistribution Committee to ensure completion of its task within the prescribed time limit. The city or town administration will provide the clerical force for the Redistribution Committee, and the Tax Office will furnish the data which the Redistribution Committee may require for the discharge of its duties.

The chairman and the members of the Redistribution Committee, together with the specialists and administrative personnel, will be sworn in by the town mayor, or in cities by the president of the Executive Committee of the City Council. The city or town administration will provide the Redistribution Committee with office space at the city hall or town hall, if possible.

The chairman of the Redistribution Committee will organize the Redistribution Committee without delay, and the Redistribution Committee must complete its work in time to draft a land redistribution plan by 27 September 1950.

The Redistribution Committee begins its preparatory work by taking a census of the real properties which are subject to redistribution. The census is to be based on the actual title of ownership and will recognize the property rights which accrued to the settlers and to persons entitled to restitution through the land reform.

In consolidating properties for the purposes of establishing a state farm, a census must be taken of all publicly owned real estate located in the respective city or town, as well as in adjacent towns. The census must include all holdings of the state, county, county district, city or town, public institutions, state enterprises, and foundations.

If properties are consolidated to establish a producers' cooperative, a census will be taken of the real properties owned or held in lease by the members of the cooperative, or by the working peasants who are planning to establish a cooperative, together with the property which the state has given in grant to the cooperative.

To enable the Land Registry to record titles to actual holdings, the census is to be so conducted as to determine the amount and kind of real property which was taken over by the state on the basis of legal provisions relative to the German population of Hungary, as well as to the Hungarian-Czechoslovak exchange of population, and that real property which is held by settlers (beneficiaries of the land reform) and by persons entitled to property restitution.

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The census will not cover forest and pasture lands owned by associations and townships, buildings, vineyards, and orchards.

After completion of the census, the Redistribution Committee will determine the amount and kind of real property which is to be consolidated in tracts of land for the purpose of setting up a state farm or a producers' cooperative.

The Redistribution Committee will also determine the amount and kind of real property the title to which is to be transferred to settlers or persons entitled to restitution.

All real property currently used by a state farm, together with the residual land left after the requirements of producers' cooperatives, settlers, and persons entitled to restitution have been satisfied, will be consolidated and assigned to a state farm. [Residual land apparently refers to land which was not disposed of and was held in reserve by the state in carrying out the land reform, in taking over the properties of expelled Germans, and in effecting the repatriation agreement with Czechoslovakia.] Producers' cooperatives will be allotted real properties which are currently owned by them, by their members, or by peasants desirous of establishing a cooperative. Publicly owned real properties will be consolidated primarily for the purpose of establishing state farms. By order of the president of the County Executive Committee, the chief of the County Agriculture Department will render a decision as to which publicly owned real properties must be surrendered for establishing a producers' cooperative.

Settlers are to be given title to the amount and kind of land which was stipulated in their original grants under the land reform. In the absence of official deeds, the decision of the Redistribution Committee will have legal force.

Persons entitled to restitution will be permitted to retain the property to which they have held title since 29 December 1945. Title to real property which was acquired by them at a later date may, however, be confirmed by the Redistribution Committee. Restituted property allotted to a single family cannot exceed 10 cadastral yokes.

In consolidating real properties into a tract of farm land, production requirements must be given priority. In general, however, tracts of land should be formed in areas in which few properties of working peasants will have to be exchanged. If possible, areas should be used in which the producers' cooperative or the state farm owns extensive holdings, or in which there is considerable residual land.

In the process of consolidating real properties, the Redistribution Committee will be guided by the following principles:

1. Holdings of working peasants who are not members of the producers' cooperative must be requisitioned only in unavoidable cases.
2. Wherever possible, the total area and quality and kinds of products of the consolidated tract of farm land should equal the combined area and quality and kinds of products of the several properties to be consolidated.
3. Wherever possible, the tracts should be of regular form, and should adjoin a road, at least on one side. Dirt and paved roads, ditches, and irrigation systems must be maintained undisturbed.
4. The entire area of the consolidated tract must be located outside the city or town limits.

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Real properties located within the consolidated tract must be exchanged for properties located outside the tract, provided the requisitioned holdings do not belong to the producers' cooperative or its members, or to the state farm.

Settlers or persons entitled to restitution who are not members of the cooperative will be indemnified for their requisitioned holdings by the allotment of real property located outside the consolidated tract.

The following classes of property cannot be used for exchange:

1. Holdings outside the consolidated tract which belong to a nonmember of the producers' cooperative.
2. Holdings of a settler or person entitled to restitution who is not a member of the cooperative, provided the property does not exceed the area stated in his grant.

Exchange of holdings will be governed by the following regulations:

1. Holdings of working peasants who are not members of the producers' cooperative will be exchanged first. The peasants must be heard and an attempt made to arrive at an agreement with them. The exchange is to be started with requisitioned land of the best quality, proceeding gradually to lands of poorer quality. The working peasant must receive under all circumstances, and according to his own choice, land of equal value and, if possible, of equal area and of equal kind of crop. This regulation does not apply to a settler or person entitled to restitution whose property exceeds 25 cadastral yokes or whose net income from his land is in excess of 350 gold crowns per cadastral yoke.
2. Properties of professional peasants who are disqualified from membership in a farmers' association will be exchanged for properties of equal value as far as possible. Exchange property for such owners, also, must be allocated in as few plots as possible. If this is not feasible, the exchange properties should be located near one another.
3. Nonprofessional peasants, as well as professional peasants who are disqualified from membership in a peasant association, must be indemnified by exchange properties, of equal value if possible.

A working peasant is a professional farmer who has the right to membership in a farmers' association. A worker who engages in farming on a nonprofessional basis and has the right to membership in a farmers' association is to be treated, in the exchange of real properties, on equal terms with a working peasant.

Members of producers' cooperatives who are interested in the redistribution of farm land, as well as state farms, may exchange their properties located in an adjacent town for real properties which are located in the city or town affected by the land redistribution of land and which are owned by inhabitants of the adjacent town.

If the inhabitants of the adjacent town do not own real properties suitable for exchange in the area of the town affected by the redistribution of land, the members of the producers' cooperative, as well as the state farm, may exchange real properties which they hold in the adjacent town for properties which are to be incorporated in the tract and are owned by nonworking peasants.

The value of the exchangeable properties must be determined on the basis of their areas, quality, and kinds of crop. Members of producers' cooperatives as a rule retain their buildings located within the tract of the cooperative, even after the redistribution of land has been completed.

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If the dwelling and grounds of a member of the producers' cooperatives are located outside the tract of the cooperative, he may retain them up to a maximum area of 800 square fathoms. Only real property which he owns in excess of this extent may be requisitioned for exchange.

As a rule, buildings owned by working peasants who are not members of the producers' cooperative should not be included in the consolidated tract. If this should be unavoidable, a building of equal value must be given in exchange. The Redistribution Committee must also avoid requisitioning the dwelling of a person other than a working peasant, if the owner does not possess another dwelling elsewhere. If this should be unavoidable, the owner must receive an exchange building, if possible of equal value.

In case a person other than a working peasant owns a dwelling elsewhere, in addition to his dwelling incorporated in the consolidated tract, he is entitled to monetary compensation for his requisitioned building. Payment of such compensations is governed by the regulations which apply to monetary compensations for equipment and livestock voluntarily offered for sale to the state.

The Redistribution Committee will notify the interested parties promptly of the proposed exchanges. The interested parties may submit to the Redistribution Committee their exceptions in regard to valuation prior to the drafting of the redistribution plan. After the Redistribution Committee has completed its exchange negotiations, it drafts a redistribution plan. The draft must include a full discussion of the following subjects: area and description of the consolidated tract of land, property exchanges and compensations, regulation of the property rights of settlers and persons entitled to restitution, and other important questions bearing on land redistribution.

The Redistribution Committee prepares a report of proceedings, the correctness of which rests on the town clerk or city official. The report must contain all essential details of the land redistribution, any changes which took place in the personnel of the Redistribution Committee during the procedure, and the findings of the Control Commission. The report of proceedings must also include the draft of the Redistribution Committee's redistribution plan. The report is signed by all members of the Redistribution Committee, as well as by the specialist in land registry, and by the town clerk or city official. The chairman of the Redistribution Committee then submits a copy of the report not later than 27 September 1950 to the Control Commission for approval.

CONTROL OF LAND REDISTRIBUTION

The president of the County Executive Committee is responsible for the execution and control of the land redistribution in the county.

The chief of the Land Redistribution Group sets up a sufficient number of control commissions to handle land redistribution. Each commission will control land redistribution in three to five towns.

The chairman of the Control Commission is appointed by the president of the County Executive Committee. The members of the Control Commission are: a specialist in land registry appointed by the Minister of Justice and an administrative official appointed by the chief of the Land Redistribution Group. The chairman and members of the Control Commission are sworn in by the president of the County Executive Committee.

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The Control Commission has the following tasks:

1. It controls, in the field, the application of the regulations governing land redistribution and may, according to need, participate directly in the work of the Redistribution Committee.
2. It reviews the land redistribution plan, discusses its findings with the Redistribution Committee, and may, if necessary, issue instructions for the modification of the plan.
3. After the necessary modifications, if any, have been carried out, it approves the plan, issues orders for the transfer of titles, and controls the execution of the transfers.
4. It renders decisions on questions of valuation.

The Control Commission must complete the review of the land redistribution plan and issue orders for the transfer of titles not later than 27 September 1950.

Responsibility for the operation of the Control Commission, as well as for the completion of its tasks within the prescribed time limit, rests on the chairman and the two members of the Control Commission separately and individually.

TRANSFER OF TITLES

After the Control Commission has approved the land redistribution plan, the Redistribution Committee announces the date of the actual transfer of titles and notifies the interested parties thereof. The transfer of titles must be completed not later than 2 October 1950 and cannot be postponed because of the absence of interested parties.

If leaseholds are included among the consolidated real properties, the leasehold rights are transferred to the exchange properties without special procedure. In such cases, the Redistribution Committee will transfer the exchange property to the lessee instead of to the owner.

At the same time with the transfer of titles, the Redistribution Committee notifies the interested parties of the decision which the Control Commission has rendered as to property valuation and determines:

1. Whether the working peasant, state farm, or producers' cooperative has performed on the requisitioned property preparatory work for the coming agricultural year, such as plowing, planting, manuring, etc.; further, whether the requisitioned property was planted in alfalfa within the last 3 years, and whether there are trees, wells, fences, guard huts, cellars, etc., on the property.
2. Whether the requisitioned property owned by a nonworking peasant includes any buildings for which monetary compensation is payable, and the value of the buildings.

The Redistribution Committee incorporates its findings in the report of proceedings and drafts a proposal for the payment of compensations, stipulating the amounts due and the beneficiaries. The compensation is payable to the beneficiary direct in money or in kind by the person who benefited by the exchange.

The Redistribution Committee adds to the report the dates at which the transfer of titles was begun and completed, respectively, together with the details of the transfers. The report is then closed and again signed by the members of the

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Redistribution Committee, the land register specialist, and the town clerk or city official. One copy of the completed report is transmitted to the town or city administration, and another copy to the chief of the Land Redistribution Group, not later than 3 October 1950.

DECISIONS AND APPEALS

The Land Redistribution Group renders final decision on the redistribution of real properties not later than 7 October 1950. The final decision must contain all data necessary to enable the Land Registry to record the transfer of titles.

The final decision must be transmitted to the Minister of Agriculture, to the County Secretariat of the DEFOSZ, and to the county center of the SZOVCSZ (National Association of Cooperatives), as well as to the management of the interested state farm and to the president of the local producers' cooperative.

The chief of the Land Redistribution Group affixes to the final decision a clause by which the document acquires legal force, and transmits it to the Land Registry Office, to the County Surveyor's Office, and to the Tax Office. The chief of the Land Redistribution Group is personally responsible for all acts of the Land Distribution Group in the course of the land redistribution procedure.

Appeals in the public interest may be made against the final decision of the Land Redistribution Group by the following: the County Secretariat of the DEFOSZ, the County Office of the SZOVOSZ, the manager of the interested state farm, the president of the interested producers' cooperative.

The appeals must be filed with the Land Redistribution Group within 15 days after the communication of the final decision. After the expiration of the time limit, the chief of the Land Redistribution Group transmits the appeals to the Minister of Agriculture.

In all matters of compensation in money or kind, the Land Redistribution Group renders a special decision within 15 days after the receipt of the report of proceedings. The decision must be transmitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, as well as to the interested parties.

A working peasant is required to pay compensation only in case the compensation is due to another working peasant, to a state farm, or to a producers' cooperative. A member of a producers' cooperative is required to pay compensation only for objects which he retains for his personal use; otherwise, the compensation must be paid by the cooperative. State farms and producers' cooperatives must pay compensation for work performed, for planting alfalfa, for trees, etc., only if the compensation is due to a working peasant or to a producers' cooperative. They must pay compensation for buildings, however, even in case the compensation is due to a person other than a working peasant.

The final decisions and the appeals will be reviewed by the Minister of Agriculture.

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MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Transfer of title to real property must be recorded by the Land Registry within 30 days after the final decision becomes legally valid. Liens encumbering the exchanged real properties must be mutually transferred at the same time with the change in ownership.

Seasonal farm work must be performed conscientiously and in good time by all owners, whether or not their properties are or will be included in the land redistribution.

The maximum fine for violation of this decree is 24,000 forints.

[A supplementary announcement of the Minister of Agriculture lists 197 towns in ten counties, including eight counties west of the Danube, together with two city districts of Greater Budapest, in which redistribution of land is being decreed.]

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